



## THE SENATE AND HAWAII.

## PASSAGE OF THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTION PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
Washington, June 16.—The imposing majority given yesterday in the House of Representatives for the Newlands resolution—299 votes in a total of 360—has practically assured the accomplishment of the Hawaiian annexation before the opening of the two branches of Congress for the disposal of the annexation programme. It had been the hope of the opponents of the annexation programme that a vote in the House could be delayed so long that a determined filibuster in the Senate would result in a compromise postponing consideration of the Newlands resolution to some date next December or January, by which time the chances and accidents of war might put some new face on the political and military situation in the Pacific.

There was at one time in the prolonged struggle to push the War Revenue bill in something like its original shape through the Senate a marked disposition on the part of certain Republican leaders in that body to concede a postponement until next session of all annexation legislation in return for the withdrawal of opposition to the issue of bonds as a means of replenishing the war treasury. No definite pledges were, of course, made, nor could there have been under the circumstances anything more than a vague admission on the part of the leaders on both sides of the probable expediency of such an agreement.

**A NECESSITY IN THE WAR.**  
But however reasonable or advisable postponement might have seemed three or four weeks ago, the necessities of the war with Spain have now made the prompt acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands not only eminently desirable, but, from a diplomatic and military point of view, absolutely unavoidable. This country is now engaged in sending naval and military expeditions to the Philippines, each one of which has used or will use Honolulu as a base for refitting and rearming, thus practically asserting a political and military protectorate over the Hawaiian Republic and subjecting the islands to treatment by Spain as a virtual possession of the United States.

To turn Hawaiian ports to military uses, and yet to refuse to acknowledge the full responsibility of the United States to defend and protect those ports against an enemy, is a violation of political good faith of which neither branch of Congress could consent to see this country bear the opprobrium; and despite the natural inclination of Congressmen to hurry away from Washington when the main work of the long session has been accomplished, there is now every prospect that both branches will be held here until legislative sanction is given to the extension of American sovereignty over the natural island outpost constituted by the Hawaiian group.

## THE PROGRAMME DECIDED ON.

Already the supporters of the annexation programme in the Senate have laid their plans to push the House measure to a vote. The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the Newlands resolution was referred on reaching the Senate to-day, will meet to-morrow morning and will undoubtedly order a favorable report at once, since the committee is almost unanimous in its support of the annexation project, whether the union of the two countries is to be effected by ratification of a treaty or by legislative action alone. Saturday or Monday will probably be chosen as the day for beginning the fight for a vote at this session, and as the Senate has already spent several sessions in discussing the annexation question, it is hoped that legitimate debate can be exhausted within the week. Most of the discussion on the Hawaiian treaty took place, of course, behind closed doors, and it is believed by some members of the Foreign Relations Committee that a recourse once more to secret sessions may operate to diminish sensibly the volume of filibustering opposition to be offered to the House resolution. In deference, however, to public interest in what is now plainly a legislative debate, the doors are likely to be kept open for the rest of the contest.

## HOUSE ANNEXATIONISTS HAPPY.

## REJOICING OVER THEIR GREAT VICTORY AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SENATE.

Washington, June 16 (Special).—The friends and advocates of Hawaiian annexation in the House of Representatives were in an exceedingly happy frame of mind to-day, not only over the glorious victory of yesterday, but also over information, received from sources they regarded as trustworthy, which indicated that the anti-annexationists in the Senate were losing heart and confidence. Until last night the latter had asserted with every appearance of confidence that it would be easy enough to force an adjournment of Congress before a vote could be had on the Hawaiian resolution. To-day only one or two opponents of annexation could be found who had not abandoned hope of postponement of the question until next winter, and most of them reluctantly confessed that there seemed to be little prospect of securing much further delay. One of them said he thought the debate on the joint resolution might last a month; another, whose judgment was entitled to equal weight, expressed the opinion that the joint resolution would become a law within the next ten days.

"Of course," he remarked, "after such a victory as the annexationists won in the House yesterday they will never consent to an adjournment of Congress until the matter has been disposed of. Moreover, the magnitude of that victory has staggered and discouraged some of our friends in the Senate, and they are about to throw up the sponge without even a show of fight. The vote showed that the annexationists were much stronger than their most hopeful leaders believed and estimated, and the result was as surprising to them as it was to us. Some of them claimed a majority of seventy votes, and were regarded as wild enthusiasts. We conceded a majority of twenty or thirty votes, and considered the estimate a liberal one. I do not believe any man dreamed or imagined it to be possible that more than two-thirds of the membership of the House would vote for annexation, although some of us realized that it had been gaining strength rapidly since Dewey's victory in Manila Bay."

## STRENGTH GAINED BY DELAY.

Replies to inquiries among members of the House of Representatives to-day clearly indicated that the supporters of the joint resolution are firmly determined that no concurrent resolution for an adjournment of Congress shall be passed until the Hawaiian resolution has been voted on by the Senate. They had no mis-

## SPANISH SHIPS LEAVE CADIZ.

Madrid, June 16.—It was again announced to-day that the Spanish Reserve Squadron has left Cadiz for an unknown destination.

The Minister of Marine, Captain Aunon, it is added, was on board one of the ships when the squadron sailed; but, it appears, he returned on reaching the open sea and after giving Admiral Camara his final instructions.

Captain Aunon arrived here this afternoon, and soon afterward started for Cartagena.

It is asserted that an "ironclad" which has not yet figured in any published list forms part of Admiral Camara's squadron.

## CADIZ FLEET'S SHORT CRUISE.

Paris, June 17.—The European edition of "The New-York Herald" says:

"The Cadiz squadron sailed at sunrise on Wednesday, but returned in the evening."

## MANILA SITUATION SERIOUS.

Madrid, June 16.—Premier Sagasta, upon leaving the Cabinet Council to-day, said that two provinces of Luzon were still loyal to the Spanish Government, but that the situation in Manila was of the most serious character.

## MANILA NEWS AGITATES SAGASTA.

London, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Morning Post" says:

"Señor Sagasta displayed great agitation while reading the latest dispatch from Manila, the contents of which have not yet been given to the public."

## RUMOR OF ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

Hong Kong, June 16.—A rumor has reached here from Hilo, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, that some United States transports from San Francisco were sighted off that place on the evening of June 9.

The steamers Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, the three United States transports having on board the first reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, consisting of 2,500 soldiers, sailed from San Francisco late on May 25, and were not expected to arrive at Manila until about June 20.

They were to meet the United States cruiser Charleston at Honolulu, which vessel was to escort them to the Philippine Islands.

## MANILA NEWS UNFAVORABLE.

London, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"The news from Manila is most unfavorable, and has made a corresponding impression. Serious misgivings are felt regarding the fate of General Monet at the head of a strong column operating some distance from the coast."

"It is said that many foreign residents, with their families and valuables, have taken refuge on British, French and German war vessels; while others have left for China and Japan."

"The Madrid press expresses surprise that the Archbishop of Manila should have left the city at such a moment, unless it is true that he wishes thereby to signify his disapproval of the reforms. Captain-General Augusti has promised the natives in the hope of checking the spread of the insurrection. Most of the papers express a fear that the next news will be of the fall of Manila."

"The whole question, in the eyes of the Spaniards, is whether Admiral Dewey can prevent Aguinaldo from pushing on hostilities against Manila until the American reinforcements arrive, since otherwise it is supposed he will have to allow European war vessels to co-operate in the difficult task of maintaining order and saving Manila from the excesses of the insurgents."

"Very noticeable to-day is the fact that the expectations of German intervention are subsiding, though there is a deal of comment on the large German naval force collected at Manila."

## TO BE TREATED AS SPIES.

London, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"I regret to say that the press campaign against the presence of alleged American correspondents and English correspondents in Spain seems to have found an echo in high quarters. It is hardly fair or honorable, however, to denounce them as spies, in order to excuse treatment which neither America nor England ever extended to any Spanish correspondent."

"El Imparcial" says the Government will shortly take steps against American spies residing in Madrid and the provinces who pretend to be English correspondents, and the paper adds that it is 'very probable' that the Government will speedily adopt rigorous measures against spies in the service of American interests."

"I must add that sensible people in political circles do not believe that Señor Sagasta will take steps likely to lead to unpleasant retaliations, as there are more Spaniards resident in the United States than there are American subjects in Spain."

## ALLEGED BARGAIN WITH GERMANY.

London, June 17.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, it is semi-officially asserted that Admiral Von Diederichs left Naxosaki, Japan, for Manila on receipt of instructions from Berlin to prevent Admiral Dewey from bombarding the city, and also because Captain-General Augusti offered the German Consul the Caroline Islands as a coaling station in case operations should be undertaken against Manila.

## THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

San Francisco, June 16.—According to "The Bulletin," news was received to-day that all the troops now in San Francisco, and assigned to duty in Manila, will start by the third expedition. This body of men will be augmented by the regiments now on the way to this city. Only four troops have actually been secured to handle the men, and it is announced that twelve more will be needed.

The third expedition cannot possibly start on the 24th of this month, unless the steamers Indiana, Morgan City and Ohio are detached and sent on a general gathering of transports to carry all of the remaining men for the Philippine army of invasion, it will be at least three weeks before the fleet can be made ready, or perhaps a month.

## PHILIPPINE SPANIARDS YIELDING.

Madrid, June 16.—Advices received here to-day by "The Liberal," from Manila, under date of June 6, practically repeat the news contained in the dispatches of June 15, and say that "in the face of Aguinaldo's superior forces the Spaniards were compelled to retreat."

The Spanish correspondent also says:

"The fighting continues incessantly. There are skirmishes at intervals day and night, and lack of provisions has compelled the Spaniards to yield at certain points. The wounded, who are yielded to the churches and convents, have been placed under the protection of the Red Cross."

"The Jesuits are seeking places of refuge in the Province of Batangas, and the Sisters are fleeing to places of safety in the Province of La Guna."

"It is not expected that Manila will capitulate until the American troops arrive."

The Long Island Railroad has constructed a new terminal at Coney Island Jockey Club racetrack, which enables passengers to take trains directly opposite the entrance.—Adv.

## INVASION OF PORTO RICO.

## THE FORCE WILL PROBABLY EQUAL OR EXCEED THAT SENT TO SANTIAGO.

Washington, June 16.—The War Department expects to utilize about thirty-five transports in the expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico. This statement was made officially at the Department to-day. It seems to indicate that the Porto Rico army will equal if not exceed in numbers that which has started for Santiago.

The estimate is made that the thirty-five vessels will carry between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand men, with their equipments and subsistence. Army officials say reports from trustworthy sources show that the number of Spanish soldiers in Porto Rico is probably ten thousand, although other statements indicate that there is considerably less than that number. It is fair to assume, they say, that when the United States Army begins active operations against the city of San Juan every available man in that place will be impressed into the military service and a gun given to him. Hence they feel that the army of invasion should be of such proportions as to leave no doubt of its ability to cope successfully with the enemy.

## EMBARKATION POINT NOT YET FIXED.

The embarkation point for the troops for Porto Rico has not yet been finally determined, and will not be until Secretary Alger and the President have had an opportunity to confer with General Miles, who will return to the city to-morrow. There is no doubt, however, that this embarkation will take place from some point on the Atlantic Coast, with the probabilities in favor of Fernandina, Fla., or Savannah, Ga.

The merits of the first-named place have been fully set out, and as to the latter, favorable comment was made on it by the Board of Army officers which recently examined various points in the South. Jacksonville also is considered by the Board a good place for the assembling of troops, although it is not believed that the water in the St. John's River is of sufficient depth to permit the easy movement of a large number of vessels to and from the harbor.

Miami, Fla., was examined by the Board, but the conclusion was that it is not big enough for the accommodation of any great number of men who might be brought there prior to embarkation. Charleston, S. C., was examined, but Secretary Alger says it will not be used.

## ELEVEN TRANSPORTS ALREADY SECURED.

For the purposes of the expedition to Porto Rico, Assistant Secretary McKeljohn said to-day that the Department had now available eleven transports, some of which are already at Southern points. These will carry about six thousand men with their equipments. The War Department is now in communication with various coastwise steamship companies on the Atlantic and Gulf, with a view to securing the additional vessels needed. A large number, aggregating probably seventy-five, have been submitted for the inspection of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, from which they hope to obtain the needed ships.

Mr. McKeljohn expressed the hope that the steamship companies would make it a point to favor the War Department with their transportation facilities. He appreciated what they had already done, but in view of the extra demands that have been made he hoped they would give the Department an opportunity to charter other ships, as the Government preferred to use American vessels in the work about to be undertaken, rather than to ask Congress to grant American registers to foreign ships, which, after the war is over, might prove strong competitors for the coastwise trade.

Mr. McKeljohn said it had not yet been determined whether any of the vessels soon to reach Santiago would be utilized in the expedition to Porto Rico. That was a matter depending entirely on the military aspect of affairs in Eastern Cuba.

It is said not to be the intention of the Government at this time to abandon Tampa as a base of military operations, as has been reported. The War Department has a vast quantity of rations and a large number of men at that place. While it is possible that future expeditions may not embark at that point, yet it is believed that it will continue to be used as a reserve base for such work as may be more conveniently done from there.

## PEACE TERMS AND SPAIN'S HOPES.

London, June 17.—"The Times" this morning in an editorial which embodies the views of its foreign correspondents says:

"While in Vienna a certain prominence is given to the argument that Spain has done enough for honor and ought now to sue for peace upon terms which it is, perhaps, too hastily assumed the United States would grant, the view taken in Madrid is that, although peace is desirable, the worst way of getting it is to ask for it. That attitude would be more intelligible were there any evidence that Spain is making efforts which might place her on more equal terms with her adversary."

"While in Vienna the hope is held out to her that by making peace immediately she might retain the Philippines with the exception of a naval base for America at Manila. It seems to be thought at Madrid that the prospect of international difficulties about the Philippines, together with the military and physical obstacles to the reduction of Cuba, will bring the United States into a mood more favorable for negotiation."

"The hope of trouble about the Philippines is fostered by the action of Germany in sending a fifth warship to Manila. The consular reports are singularly inadequate, but so far as can be gathered, German shipping and commerce, though increasing, have not attained dimensions which would explain this great display of German strength."

"We are assured, however, that Germany has nothing in view beyond the protection of her subjects, and these assurances are deemed satisfactory. The Powers concerned understand one another, there is nothing more to be said."

"There is an amusing audacity about the efforts made at Berlin to show that the suspicions entertained at Washington are due entirely to the malicious attempts of the English press to sow dissension between the two countries. This is an old trick of Continental Powers when they find it difficult to explain away either their words or their actions."

"The statement of the 'Marine Politische Correspondenz' of its hope that the outcome of the presence of the German squadron at the Philippines may be some permanent result as the possession of a harbor is what sporting circles call a straight tip. Our dear German friends really presume rather too far upon the world's ignorance or credulity."

## SHELL STRUCK THE VICAYA.

Madrid, June 16.—Admiral Cervera cables from Santiago de Cuba that he has provisions enough for the fleet until autumn. He says: "A shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the Vicaya, which, owing to her excellent armor, was not damaged."

## WHERE TO GO THIS SUMMER.

And how to get there. Read next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Summer resort edition, 84 pages. Descriptive supplement, handsome half-tone illustrations with illuminated cover. Price 2 cents.—Adv.

## BOUND FOR GUANTANAMO.

## SHAFTER'S FORCE WELL STARTED.

## BASE TO BE ESTABLISHED ON GROUND HELD BY MARINES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, June 16.—The flotilla of forty-six warships and transports, constituting the first expedition for the invasion of Cuba, under Major-General Shafter, reached Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, at sundown yesterday, and unless something has occurred beyond the knowledge of the authorities here to upset General Shafter's plans the fleet is to-night fairly on its way to Guantanamo Bay, where the first base of supplies will be established early next week on the ground already reconnoitred with such brilliancy by Colonel Huntington's gallant force of marines.

At this point some time will be spent in establishing a reasonably impregnable position before the aggressive campaign against Santiago is actively begun, the deliberate delay being intended to accomplish the double purpose of enabling the men and horses to recuperate after their cramped confinement on the troopships, as well as to make sure that the selected position of the supply camp and its means of communication with the ships will not be open to effective assault by the Spaniards.

## MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT.

The return of General Miles and his staff to Washington to-morrow is expected to result in the immediate dispatch of an auxiliary fleet of transports after General Shafter to reinforce his command up to the full number originally contemplated when the expedition was organized. General Miles has already urged that the four thousand men who were left behind at Tampa should be promptly sent forward, and not held as reserves on American soil, his idea being that if General Shafter needs reinforcements at all they had better be with him at Guantanamo, thirty miles away from Santiago, than at Chickamauga or even Fernandina. General Miles will urge that the two transports at New-Orleans and four at Fernandina be immediately put to use to carry four thousand men, who, if not needed in the light of future developments at Guantanamo, will at least be in better shape to start for Porto Rico than if they remained in Florida. With this reserve force guarding the base of supplies General Shafter will possess just so many more men for the active campaign, and will be able to prosecute his operations against Santiago with increased vigor and rapidity.

## IDEAS OF SPANISH WARFARE CHANGED.

The promptness with which the Spaniards attacked the marines at Fisherman's Point, and the method of their warfare have disabused the minds of many over-confident officials, who are to-day frank in agreeing with the warning uttered by General Miles several weeks ago that the Cuban campaign might not be short, and would certainly be dangerous, if not disastrous, if undertaken with an insufficient force. Fortunately, the regulars under General Shafter are accustomed to Indian fighting, and will be perfectly at home in meeting the Spanish tactics.

The War Department officials, however, are convinced that at least fifteen thousand Spanish troops are stationed in Havana Province, and it is recognized that they have the tremendous advantage of occupying intrenchments of their own selection, with the knowledge that they may fall back on similar positions, and in this manner stubbornly resist the advance of the invading force. Military men of the highest ability declare that the only way of conducting such a campaign as that before General Shafter is to resort to the tactics of the enemy, and that the speediest and surest way of forcing the Spaniards to fall back on Cervera's ships as a last line of defense is to go against them in all directions with a superior force. General Miles will urge these matters strongly on the President, and there is not the least doubt among Army officers to-night that his recommendations will be promptly approved.

## HOW THE TRANSPORTS STARTED.

## THE OLIVETTE CARRIED THE SICK AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

On Board the Olivette, Port Tampa, Fla., June 14.—The departure of the Army for the invasion of Cuba has at last taken place. It may be set down as having occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, when the flagship, the Segura, left the pier at Port Tampa and hurried after the fleet. She flew from her foremast the badge of the Fifth Army Corps, a white Maltese cross, with the figure "5" in red in its centre. The field of the flag was blue. On board were Major-General William B. Shafter, commanding the corps and the expedition, and his staff, together with the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

The Olivette has been made a Red Cross ship. She has gathered the patients from the other ships, who were more than slightly ill, and on board her they will receive the best possible care. Three of the soldiers have typhoid fever. Doubtless, unless the weather is rough, they will convalesce more rapidly at sea than on land. All on board had to be disarmed. A bushel-basket would not hold the revolvers of the correspondents alone.

As the water-ship of the fleet, the Olivette has been so busy that she must start long after the others. She has tanks forward and aft and amidships, with a capacity of 75,000 gallons. Those she fills at St. Petersburg, nine miles from Port Tampa, distributing the store among the rest of the ships. Early this morning she was at her task, ending with the City of Washington soon after noon, about seven or eight miles above Eggmont Key.

The fleet was in plain view, and awaiting only the arrival of the Segura, according to the information received on the Olivette. Before sailing on her way she had to make for St. Petersburg to replenish her water supply, and then for Port Tampa to take on all the coal she could carry. She will be off some time to-night, and should overtake the fleet to-morrow. Her speed is sixteen or seventeen knots, while the main body will hardly move faster than half that, as some of the boats are towing water barges.

## CABLE REPAIR STEAMER DELAYED.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 16.—The steamer chartered to repair the cable communicating with this place, Guantanamo Bay and Santiago de Cuba, was ready to depart yesterday afternoon, but, with characteristic Haytian negligence, her commander failed to procure the special clearance papers which he should have obtained at Port-au-Prince. Hence there is a serious delay in her sailing. It is expected, however, that she will leave before noon to-day and arrive at the Mole St. Nicholas early to-morrow.

The Spanish Consul here is taking great interest in the mission of the cable steamer, and it is thought here that it would be a wise step for the United States Government to furnish a naval escort for the steamer from the Mole St. Nicholas to Guantanamo Bay.

## LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On Saturday, June 18, a special train for Babylon and all stations east to Amagansett and Sag Harbor will leave Long Island City at 1:32 p. m. This service is in addition to the special Saturday afternoon service already advertised.—Adv.

## WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

## DESTROYING SANTIAGO FORTS.

## SHIPS RENEW BOMBARDMENT.

## DYNAMITE CRUISER VESUVIUS THROWS GUN-COTTON OVER HILLS TO THE BAY.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Dauntless, off Santiago de Cuba, June 16, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 16, 9 p. m.—Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck, nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries this morning the dynamite-cruiser Vesuvius last night at midnight was given another chance. Three 250-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the Bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it is known that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers were lying.

## TRIED TO DESTROY DESTROYERS.

Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun-cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun-cotton is large, and it will not be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both were destroyed.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening to the fire of a furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON ISSUED THE ORDERS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT LAST NIGHT.

Coffee was served to the men at 3:30 this morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters. The ships steamed in five-knot speed to a 3,000-yard range, when they closed up, broadside on.

These ships were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the centre, the flagship on the right flank, and the Massachussets on the left flank.

## REMAIN STATIONARY WHILE FIRING.

The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and the Scorpion took up places on opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for any firing. The Admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5:25 a. m., the New-York opened with a broadside from her main battery, at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed with streaks of flame. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and tore up dirt and masonry. It was a magnificent spectacle from where the Dauntless lay.

## THOUGH THE GUN CAPTAINS HAD BEEN CAUTIONED NOT TO WASTE AMMUNITION, BUT TO FIRE WITH DELIBERATION, THE FIRING WAS SO RAPID THAT THERE WAS AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS REPORT.

The measured crash of the big 13-inch guns of the battleships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunderclaps above the din of a hurricane.

## A STRONG LAND BREEZE OFF THE SHORE CARRIED THE SMOKE OF THE SHIPS SEAWARD, WHILE IT LET DOWN A THICK CURTAIN FROM THE SPANISH GUNNERS.

## SPANIARDS' WILD GUNNERY.

The Spaniards responded spiritedly at first, but their frenzied, half-crazed fire could not match the cool, skilled gunnery of the Americans. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

## THE ADMIRAL'S ORDNANCE EXPERT HAD GIVEN EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS TO REDUCE THE POWDER CHARGES AND TO ELEVATE THE GUNS, SO AS TO SHORTEN THE TRAJECTORY AND THUS TO SECURE A PLUNGING FIRE.

As the shells in the preceding bombardments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far over the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvellous. In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a 1,000-pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine.

## THE EXPLOSION WROUGHT TERRIBLE HAVOC.

The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out, and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber, carried out of the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been heavy.

## WRECKING THE EASTERN BATTERIES.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New-Orleans crossed the bows of the New-York to within 500 yards of the shore and played a tattoo with her long 8-inch rifles, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle on, lifting it off its trunnions and sending it in sweeping somersaults high in the air.

## SEVERAL TIMES ADMIRAL SAMPSON SIGNALLED THE SHIPS TEMPORARILY TO CEASE FIRING, IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE SMOKE TO CLEAR FROM THE BATTERIES.

When the order came at 6:30 o'clock to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes; but as the ships drew off sev-

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET AGAIN BOMBARDED THE FORTS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA, WRECKING THE BATTERIES AND DISMOUNTING MANY OF THE GUNS.

American ships demolished the fort and earthworks at Calmanera, on Guantanamo Bay, and shelled the Spaniards as they fled to the bushes.

A Madrid dispatch says that the Spanish reserve squadron has left Cadiz for an unknown destination.

General Shafter's army of invasion is believed to be well on its way toward Cuba. The landing will be made in Guantanamo Bay on the ground now occupied by the American marines.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO ARE BEING PUSHED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The force will probably equal or exceed that sent against Santiago.

## CALMANERA FORTS SHELLED.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, June 15, 3:30 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 16, 8 a. m.—The brick fort and earthworks at Calmanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished to-day by the bombardment of the Texas, the Marblehead and the Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 p. m., and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range-finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the channel and opened with her 5-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall.

The Texas then threw in some 12-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air.

After badly damaging the fort the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven in to the bushes.

The Spaniards fled only five shots, which did no damage.

After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bush opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously. The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

## LAUNCH FIRES BUSHRANGERS.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, June 15, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 16.—The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon and escaped without the loss of a man after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour.

The launch had been dragging the harbor near the fort for mines, had found one, and was towing it